



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 1	Vocabulary
adjective	The surest way to identify adjectives is by the ways they can be used: ♣ before a noun, to make the noun's meaning more specific (i.e. to modify the noun), or ♣ after the verb be, as its complement. Adjectives are sometimes called 'describing words' because they pick out single characteristics such as size or colour.
capital letter	These are used at the beginning of a sentence. Capital letters are used for days of the week and months of the year. They are used for proper nouns, or names of things, people, places and titles.
command	A command is a sentence which gives an order or instruction.
conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunctions: co-ordinating conjunctions (e.g. and) link two words or phrases together as an equal pair and subordinating conjunctions (e.g. when) introduce a subordinate clause. They are sometimes referred to as joining words.
exclamation mark	This comes at the end of an exclamation. It shows that the sentence is about something urgent or surprising, or shows anger. This also comes at the end of a command.
full stop	A full stop comes at the end of a sentence. It shows that a sentence is complete or finished.
letter	A character representing one or more of the sounds used in speech; any of the symbols of an alphabet.



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noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things'; this is often true, but it doesn't help to distinguish nouns from other word classes.
noun phrase	A noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as its head, e.g. some foxes, foxes with bushy tails. A noun phrase is an adjective/two adjectives followed by a noun.
prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.
plural	A plural noun normally has a suffix – s or –es and means 'more than one'.
punctuation	Punctuation includes any conventional features of writing other than spelling and general layout: the standard punctuation marks . , ; : ? ! - - () “ ” ‘ ’ , and also word-spaces, capital letters, apostrophes, paragraph breaks and bullet points. One important role of punctuation is to indicate sentence boundaries.
questions	A question is a sentence that asks something.
question mark	This comes at the end of a sentence which is asking a question.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 1	Vocabulary
sentence	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other but not to any words outside the sentence. The form of a sentence's main clause shows whether it is being used as a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation. A sentence may consist of a single clause or it may contain several clauses held together by subordination or co-ordination.
singular	A word or form, denoting or referring to just one person or thing.
statement	A type of sentence that tells you something.
suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Unlike root words, suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word.
tense	In English, tense when the action took place in the sentence.
time adverbial	An adverbial is a word or phrase that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or clause. Adverbs of time tell us when an action happened, but also for how long, and how often.
verb	The surest way to identify verbs is by the ways they can be used: they can usually have a tense, either present or past (see also future). Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does; while this can be a way of recognising verbs, it doesn't distinguish verbs from nouns (which can also name actions).



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 1	Vocabulary
word	A word is a unit of grammar: it can be selected and moved around relatively independently, but cannot easily be split. In punctuation, words are normally separated by word spaces.
word class	Every word belongs to a word class which summarises the ways in which it can be used in grammar. The major word classes for English are: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, determiner, pronoun, conjunction.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 2	Vocabulary
adjective	The surest way to identify adjectives is by the ways they can be used: ♣ before a noun, to make the noun's meaning more specific (i.e. to modify the noun), or ♣ after the verb be, as its complement. Adjectives are sometimes called 'describing words' because they pick out single characteristics such as size or colour.
adverb	An adverb gives more information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It can go either before or after the verb. An adverb tells you how, when, where and how often something happens.
apostrophe	An apostrophe can be used to show that letters are missed out of a word. An apostrophe can show ownership or possession. This means that something belongs to someone or something.
capital letter	These are used at the beginning of a sentence. Capital letters are used for days of the week and months of the year. They are used for proper nouns, or names of things, people, places and titles.
comma	A comma can be used to separate things in a list. A comma can also be used to show a break in a sentence. A comma can separate different parts of a sentence and shows you where you should pause when you are reading.
command	A command is a sentence which gives an order or instruction.
compound sentence	Sentences that have two or more main clauses joined by conjunctions such as and, but or so.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 2	Vocabulary
conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunctions: co-ordinating conjunctions (e.g. and) link two words or phrases together as an equal pair and subordinating conjunctions (e.g. when) introduce a subordinate clause. They are sometimes referred to as joining words.
exclamation	An exclamatory sentence is one that is used to make an exclamation. The sentence is meant to portray a strong feeling, emotion or an opinion. Using an exclamation mark will also emphasize the emotion and tone of voice of your writing. Examples of exclamatory sentences can include: What big eyes she has! (this would be an example of using a noun/phrase, pronoun and verb) How wonderful that is! (This would be an example of using an adjective, pronoun/determiner and verb)
exclamation mark	This comes at the end of an exclamation. It shows that the sentence is about something urgent or surprising, or shows anger. This also comes at the end of a command.
full stop	A full stop comes at the end of a sentence. It shows that a sentence is complete or finished.
letter	A character representing one or more of the sounds used in speech; any of the symbols of an alphabet.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 2	Vocabulary
noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things'; this is often true, but it doesn't help to distinguish nouns from other word classes.
noun phrase	A noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as its head, e.g. some foxes, foxes with bushy tails. A noun phrase is an adjective/two adjectives followed by a noun.
past tense	The past tense is used to describe something that happened earlier.
plural	A plural noun normally has a suffix – s or –es and means 'more than one'.
prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.
present tense	The present tense is used to describe something that is happening now.
progressive	Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting) The progressive tense shows an "ongoingness" of the action denoted by the verb.
punctuation	Punctuation includes any conventional features of writing other than spelling and general layout: the standard punctuation marks . , ; : ? ! - - () " " ' ' , and also word-spaces, capital letters, apostrophes, paragraph breaks and bullet points. One important role of punctuation is to indicate sentence boundaries.
questions	A question is a sentence that asks something.
question mark	This comes at the end of a sentence which is asking a question.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 2	Vocabulary
sentence	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other but not to any words outside the sentence. The form of a sentence's main clause shows whether it is being used as a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation. A sentence may consist of a single clause or it may contain several clauses held together by subordination or co-ordination.
singular	A word or form, denoting or referring to just one person or thing.
statement	A type of sentence that tells you something.
suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Unlike root words, suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word.
tense	In English, tense when the action took place in the sentence.
time adverbial	An adverbial is a word or phrase that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or clause. Adverbs of time tell us when an action happened, but also for how long, and how often.
verb	The surest way to identify verbs is by the ways they can be used: they can usually have a tense, either present or past (see also future). Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does; while this can be a way of recognising verbs, it doesn't distinguish verbs from nouns (which can also name actions).



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Year 2	Vocabulary
word	A word is a unit of grammar: it can be selected and moved around relatively independently, but cannot easily be split. In punctuation, words are normally separated by word spaces.
word class	Every word belongs to a word class which summarises the ways in which it can be used in grammar. The major word classes for English are: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, determiner, pronoun, conjunction.

Year 3	Vocabulary
adjective	The surest way to identify adjectives is by the ways they can be used: ♣ before a noun, to make the noun's meaning more specific (i.e. to modify the noun), or ♣ after the verb be, as its complement. Adjectives are sometimes called 'describing words' because they pick out single characteristics such as size or colour.
adverb	An adverb gives more information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It can go either before or after the verb. An adverb tells you how, when, where and how often something happens.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 3	Vocabulary
apostrophe	An apostrophe can be used to show that letters are missed out of a word. An apostrophe can show ownership or possession. This means that something belongs to someone or something.
capital letter	These are used at the beginning of a sentence. Capital letters are used for days of the week and months of the year. They are used for proper nouns, or names of things, people, places and titles.
comma	A comma can be used to separate things in a list. A comma can also be used to show a break in a sentence. A comma can separate different parts of a sentence and shows you where you should pause when you are reading.
command	A command is a sentence which gives an order or instruction.
compound sentence	Sentences that have two or more main clauses joined by conjunctions such as and, but or so.
conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunctions: co-ordinating conjunctions (e.g. and) link two words or phrases together as an equal pair and subordinating conjunctions (e.g. when) introduce a subordinate clause. They are sometimes referred to as joining words.
consonant	A sound which is produced when the speaker closes off or obstructs the flow of air through the vocal tract, usually using lips, tongue or teeth. Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants. Only the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowel sounds.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 3	Vocabulary
exclamation	<p>An exclamatory sentence is one that is used to make an exclamation. The sentence is meant to portray a strong feeling, emotion or an opinion. Using an exclamation mark will also emphasize the emotion and tone of voice of your writing.</p> <p>Examples of exclamatory sentences can include: What big eyes she has! (this would be an example of using a noun/phrase, pronoun and verb) How wonderful that is! (This would be an example of using an adjective, pronoun/determiner and verb)</p>
exclamation mark	<p>This comes at the end of an exclamation. It shows that the sentence is about something urgent or surprising, or shows anger. This also comes at the end of a command.</p>
direct speech	<p>This is when the writer writes the actual words a character says. It is shown by using speech marks or inverted commas. Always start a new paragraph whenever the speaker changes, only include the actual words the speaker says and put punctuation marks inside the inverted commas.</p>
full stop	<p>A full stop comes at the end of a sentence. It shows that a sentence is complete or finished.</p>
inverted commas	<p>These show when people are actually speaking (« «).</p>



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 3	Vocabulary
letter	A character representing one or more of the sounds used in speech; any of the symbols of an alphabet.
noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things'; this is often true, but it doesn't help to distinguish nouns from other word classes.
noun phrase	A noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as its head, e.g. some foxes, foxes with bushy tails. A noun phrase is an adjective/two adjectives followed by a noun.
past tense	The past tense is used to describe something that happened earlier.
plural	A plural noun normally has a suffix – s or –es and means 'more than one'.
prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.
prepositions	A preposition links a following noun, pronoun or noun phrase to some other word in the sentence. Prepositions often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time. Words like before or since can act either as prepositions or as conjunctions.
present tense	The present tense is used to describe something that is happening now.
present perfect	Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]
progressive	Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting) The progressive tense shows an "ongoingness" of the action denoted by the verb.



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Year 3	Vocabulary
punctuation	Punctuation includes any conventional features of writing other than spelling and general layout: the standard punctuation marks . , ; : ? ! - – () “ ” ‘ ’ , and also word-spaces, capital letters, apostrophes, paragraph breaks and bullet points. One important role of punctuation is to indicate sentence boundaries.
questions	A question is a sentence that asks something.
question mark	This comes at the end of a sentence which is asking a question.
sentence	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other but not to any words outside the sentence. The form of a sentence's main clause shows whether it is being used as a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation. A sentence may consist of a single clause or it may contain several clauses held together by subordination or co-ordination.
singular	A word or form, denoting or referring to just one person or thing.
statement	A type of sentence that tells you something.
subordinate clause	A clause which is subordinate to some other part of the same sentence is a subordinate clause; for example, in The apple that I ate was sour, the clause that I ate is subordinate to apple (which it modifies). Subordinate clauses contrast with co-ordinate clauses as in It was sour but looked very tasty. (Contrast: main clause) However, clauses that are directly quoted as direct speech are not subordinate clauses.



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Year 3	Vocabulary
suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Unlike root words, suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word.
tense	In English, tense when the action took place in the sentence.
time adverbial	An adverbial is a word or phrase that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or clause. Adverbs of time tell us when an action happened, but also for how long, and how often.
verb	The surest way to identify verbs is by the ways they can be used: they can usually have a tense, either present or past (see also future). Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does; while this can be a way of recognising verbs, it doesn't distinguish verbs from nouns (which can also name actions).
vowel	A vowel is a speech sound which is produced without any closure or obstruction of the vocal tract. Vowels can form syllables by themselves, or they may combine with consonants. In the English writing system, the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowels
word	A word is a unit of grammar: it can be selected and moved around relatively independently, but cannot easily be split. In punctuation, words are normally separated by word spaces.



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Year 3	Vocabulary
word class	Every word belongs to a word class which summarises the ways in which it can be used in grammar. The major word classes for English are: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, determiner, pronoun, conjunction.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 4	Vocabulary
adjective	The surest way to identify adjectives is by the ways they can be used: ♣ before a noun, to make the noun's meaning more specific (i.e. to modify the noun), or ♣ after the verb be, as its complement. Adjectives are sometimes called 'describing words' because they pick out single characteristics such as size or colour.
adverb	An adverb gives more information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It can go either before or after the verb. An adverb tells you how, when, where and how often something happens.
apostrophe	An apostrophe can be used to show that letters are missed out of a word. An apostrophe can show ownership or possession. This means that something belongs to someone or something.
capital letter	These are used at the beginning of a sentence. Capital letters are used for days of the week and months of the year. They are used for proper nouns, or names of things, people, places and titles.
cohesion	A text has cohesion if it is clear how the meanings of its parts fit together. Cohesive devices can help to do this. In the example, there are repeated references to the same thing (shown by the different style pairings), and the logical relations, such as time and cause, between different parts are clear.
comma	A comma can be used to separate things in a list. A comma can also be used to show a break in a sentence. A comma can separate different parts of a sentence and shows you where you should pause when you are reading.



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Year 4	Vocabulary
command	A command is a sentence which gives an order or instruction.
compound sentence	Sentences that have two or more main clauses joined by conjunctions such as and, but or so.
conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunctions: co-ordinating conjunctions (e.g. and) link two words or phrases together as an equal pair and subordinating conjunctions (e.g. when) introduce a subordinate clause. They are sometimes referred to as joining words.
consonant	A sound which is produced when the speaker closes off or obstructs the flow of air through the vocal tract, usually using lips, tongue or teeth. Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants. Only the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowel sounds.
determiner	A determiner specifies a noun as known or unknown, and it goes before any modifiers (e.g. adjectives or other nouns). Some examples of determiners are: ♣ articles (the, a or an) ♣ demonstratives (e.g. this, those) ♣ possessives (e.g. my, your) ♣ quantifiers (e.g. some, every).



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Year 4	Vocabulary
exclamation	<p>An exclamatory sentence is one that is used to make an exclamation. The sentence is meant to portray a strong feeling, emotion or an opinion. Using an exclamation mark will also emphasize the emotion and tone of voice of your writing.</p> <p>Examples of exclamatory sentences can include: What big eyes she has! (this would be an example of using a noun/phrase, pronoun and verb) How wonderful that is! (This would be an example of using an adjective, pronoun/determiner and verb)</p>
exclamation mark	<p>This comes at the end of an exclamation. It shows that the sentence is about something urgent or surprising, or shows anger. This also comes at the end of a command.</p>
direct speech	<p>This is when the writer writes the actual words a character says. It is shown by using speech marks or inverted commas. Always start a new paragraph whenever the speaker changes, only include the actual words the speaker says and put punctuation marks inside the inverted commas.</p>
fronted adverbials	<p>A word or phrase that normally comes after the verb may be moved before the verb: when this happens, we say it has been 'fronted'. For example, a fronted adverbial is an adverbial which has been moved before the verb. When writing fronted phrases, we often follow them with a comma.</p>



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Year 4	Vocabulary
full stop	A full stop comes at the end of a sentence. It shows that a sentence is complete or finished.
inverted commas	These show when people are actually speaking (« «).
letter	A character representing one or more of the sounds used in speech; any of the symbols of an alphabet.
noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things'; this is often true, but it doesn't help to distinguish nouns from other word classes.
noun phrase	A noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as its head, e.g. some foxes, foxes with bushy tails. A noun phrase is an adjective/two adjectives followed by a noun.
past tense	The past tense is used to describe something that happened earlier.
plural	A plural noun normally has a suffix – s or –es and means 'more than one'.
possessive	A possessive can be: ♣ a noun followed by an apostrophe, with or without s ♣ a possessive pronoun. The relation expressed by a possessive goes well beyond ordinary ideas of 'possession'. A possessive may act as a determiner.
prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 4	Vocabulary
prepositions	A preposition links a following noun, pronoun or noun phrase to some other word in the sentence. Prepositions often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time. Words like before or since can act either as prepositions or as conjunctions.
present tense	The present tense is used to describe something that is happening now.
present perfect	Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]
progressive	Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting) The progressive tense shows an “ongoingness” of the action denoted by the verb.
pronoun	Pronouns are normally used like nouns, except that: ♣ they are grammatically more specialised ♣ it is harder to modify them In the examples, each sentence is written twice: once with nouns, and once with pronouns (underlined). Where the same thing is being talked about, the words are shown in bold.
punctuation	Punctuation includes any conventional features of writing other than spelling and general layout: the standard punctuation marks . , ; : ? ! - - () “ ” ‘ ’ , and also word-spaces, capital letters, apostrophes, paragraph breaks and bullet points. One important role of punctuation is to indicate sentence boundaries.
questions	A question is a sentence that asks something.



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question mark	This comes at the end of a sentence which is asking a question.
sentence	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other but not to any words outside the sentence. The form of a sentence's main clause shows whether it is being used as a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation. A sentence may consist of a single clause or it may contain several clauses held together by subordination or co-ordination.
singular	A word or form, denoting or referring to just one person or thing.
statement	A type of sentence that tells you something.
subordinate clause	A clause which is subordinate to some other part of the same sentence is a subordinate clause; for example, in The apple that I ate was sour, the clause that I ate is subordinate to apple (which it modifies). Subordinate clauses contrast with co-ordinate clauses as in It was sour but looked very tasty. (Contrast: main clause) However, clauses that are directly quoted as direct speech are not subordinate clauses.
suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Unlike root words, suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word.
tense	In English, tense when the action took place in the sentence.



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Year 4	Vocabulary
time adverbial	An adverbial is a word or phrase that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or clause. Adverbs of time tell us when an action happened, but also for how long, and how often.
verb	The surest way to identify verbs is by the ways they can be used: they can usually have a tense, either present or past (see also future). Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does; while this can be a way of recognising verbs, it doesn't distinguish verbs from nouns (which can also name actions).
vowel	A vowel is a speech sound which is produced without any closure or obstruction of the vocal tract. Vowels can form syllables by themselves, or they may combine with consonants. In the English writing system, the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowels
word	A word is a unit of grammar: it can be selected and moved around relatively independently, but cannot easily be split. In punctuation, words are normally separated by word spaces.
word class	Every word belongs to a word class which summarises the ways in which it can be used in grammar. The major word classes for English are: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, determiner, pronoun, conjunction.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 5	Vocabulary
adjective	The surest way to identify adjectives is by the ways they can be used: ♣ before a noun, to make the noun's meaning more specific (i.e. to modify the noun), or ♣ after the verb be, as its complement. Adjectives are sometimes called 'describing words' because they pick out single characteristics such as size or colour.
adverb	An adverb gives more information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It can go either before or after the verb. An adverb tells you how, when, where and how often something happens.
ambiguity	Doubtfulness or uncertainty of meaning or intention: <i>to speak with ambiguity; an ambiguity of manner.</i> An unclear, indefinite, or equivocal word, expression, meaning, etc.: <i>a contract free of ambiguities; the ambiguities of modern poetry.</i>
apostrophe	An apostrophe can be used to show that letters are missed out of a word. An apostrophe can show ownership or possession. This means that something belongs to someone or something.
bracket	Brackets (parentheses) are punctuation marks used within a sentence to include information that is not essential to the main point. Information within parentheses is usually supplementary; were it removed, the meaning of the sentence would remain unchanged.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 5	Vocabulary
capital letter	These are used at the beginning of a sentence. Capital letters are used for days of the week and months of the year. They are used for proper nouns, or names of things, people, places and titles.
cohesion	A text has cohesion if it is clear how the meanings of its parts fit together. Cohesive devices can help to do this. In the example, there are repeated references to the same thing (shown by the different style pairings), and the logical relations, such as time and cause, between different parts are clear.
comma	A comma can be used to separate things in a list. A comma can also be used to show a break in a sentence. A comma can separate different parts of a sentence and shows you where you should pause when you are reading.
command	A command is a sentence which gives an order or instruction.
compound sentence	Sentences that have two or more main clauses joined by conjunctions such as and, but or so.
conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunctions: co-ordinating conjunctions (e.g. and) link two words or phrases together as an equal pair and subordinating conjunctions (e.g. when) introduce a subordinate clause. They are sometimes referred to as joining words.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 5	Vocabulary
consonant	A sound which is produced when the speaker closes off or obstructs the flow of air through the vocal tract, usually using lips, tongue or teeth. Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants. Only the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowel sounds.
dash	A dash is a little horizontal line that floats in the middle of a line of text (not at the bottom: that's an underscore). It's longer than a hyphen and is commonly used to indicate a range or a pause. Dashes are used to separate groups of words, not to separate parts of words like a hyphen does.
determiner	A determiner specifies a noun as known or unknown, and it goes before any modifiers (e.g. adjectives or other nouns). Some examples of determiners are: ♣ articles (the, a or an) ♣ demonstratives (e.g. this, those) ♣ possessives (e.g. my, your) ♣ quantifiers (e.g. some, every).
exclamation	An exclamatory sentence is one that is used to make an exclamation. The sentence is meant to portray a strong feeling, emotion or an opinion. Using an exclamation mark will also emphasize the emotion and tone of voice of your writing. Examples of exclamatory sentences can include: What big eyes she has! (this would be an example of using a noun/phrase, pronoun and verb) How wonderful that is! (This would be an example of using an adjective, pronoun/determiner and verb)



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exclamation mark	This comes at the end of an exclamation. It shows that the sentence is about something urgent or surprising, or shows anger. This also comes at the end of a command.
direct speech	This is when the writer writes the actual words a character says. It is shown by using speech marks or inverted commas. Always start a new paragraph whenever the speaker changes, only include the actual words the speaker says and put punctuation marks inside the inverted commas.
fronted adverbials	A word or phrase that normally comes after the verb may be moved before the verb: when this happens, we say it has been 'fronted'. For example, a fronted adverbial is an adverbial which has been moved before the verb. When writing fronted phrases, we often follow them with a comma.
full stop	A full stop comes at the end of a sentence. It shows that a sentence is complete or finished.
inverted commas	These show when people are actually speaking (« «).
letter	A character representing one or more of the sounds used in speech; any of the symbols of an alphabet.



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modal verb	Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs (also called helping verbs) like <i>can, will, could, shall, must, would, might, and should</i> . After a modal verb, the root form of a verb is generally used. The word <i>to</i> should not appear after a modal verb. An exception is the phrase <i>ought to</i> , which is considered a modal verb.
noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things'; this is often true, but it doesn't help to distinguish nouns from other word classes.
noun phrase	A noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as its head, e.g. <i>some foxes, foxes with bushy tails</i> . A noun phrase is an adjective/two adjectives followed by a noun.
parenthesis	Parentheses are punctuation marks that are used to set off information within a text or paragraph. Outside the realm of emoticons, parentheses always come in pairs. They can enclose a single word, a phrase, or even an entire sentence.
past tense	The past tense is used to describe something that happened earlier.
plural	A plural noun normally has a suffix – <i>s</i> or – <i>es</i> and means 'more than one'.
possessive	A possessive can be: ♣ a noun followed by an apostrophe, with or without <i>s</i> ♣ a possessive pronoun. The relation expressed by a possessive goes well beyond ordinary ideas of 'possession'. A possessive may act as a determiner.
prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 5	Vocabulary
prepositions	A preposition links a following noun, pronoun or noun phrase to some other word in the sentence. Prepositions often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time. Words like before or since can act either as prepositions or as conjunctions.
present tense	The present tense is used to describe something that is happening now.
present perfect	Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]
progressive	Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting) The progressive tense shows an “ongoingness” of the action denoted by the verb.
pronoun	Pronouns are normally used like nouns, except that: ♣ they are grammatically more specialised ♣ it is harder to modify them In the examples, each sentence is written twice: once with nouns, and once with pronouns (underlined). Where the same thing is being talked about, the words are shown in bold.
punctuation	Punctuation includes any conventional features of writing other than spelling and general layout: the standard punctuation marks . , ; : ? ! - - () “ ” ‘ ’ , and also word-spaces, capital letters, apostrophes, paragraph breaks and bullet points. One important role of punctuation is to indicate sentence boundaries.
questions	A question is a sentence that asks something.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 5	Vocabulary
question mark	This comes at the end of a sentence which is asking a question.
relative pronoun	A relative pronoun is a word that introduces a dependent (or relative) clause and connects it to an independent clause. ... Relative pronouns, like conjunctions, are words that join clauses—in this case, a relative clause to its main clause. The type of relative pronoun used depends on what kind of noun is being described.
sentence	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other but not to any words outside the sentence. The form of a sentence's main clause shows whether it is being used as a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation. A sentence may consist of a single clause or it may contain several clauses held together by subordination or co-ordination.
singular	A word or form, denoting or referring to just one person or thing.
statement	A type of sentence that tells you something.
subordinate clause	A clause which is subordinate to some other part of the same sentence is a subordinate clause; for example, in The apple that I ate was sour, the clause that I ate is subordinate to apple (which it modifies). Subordinate clauses contrast with co-ordinate clauses as in It was sour but looked very tasty. (Contrast: main clause) However, clauses that are directly quoted as direct speech are not subordinate clauses.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 5	Vocabulary
suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Unlike root words, suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word.
tense	In English, tense when the action took place in the sentence.
time adverbial	An adverbial is a word or phrase that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or clause. Adverbs of time tell us when an action happened, but also for how long, and how often.
verb	The surest way to identify verbs is by the ways they can be used: they can usually have a tense, either present or past (see also future). Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does; while this can be a way of recognising verbs, it doesn't distinguish verbs from nouns (which can also name actions).
vowel	A vowel is a speech sound which is produced without any closure or obstruction of the vocal tract. Vowels can form syllables by themselves, or they may combine with consonants. In the English writing system, the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowels
word	A word is a unit of grammar: it can be selected and moved around relatively independently, but cannot easily be split. In punctuation, words are normally separated by word spaces.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 5	Vocabulary
word class	Every word belongs to a word class which summarises the ways in which it can be used in grammar. The major word classes for English are: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, determiner, pronoun, conjunction.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 6	Vocabulary
active	An active verb has its usual pattern of subject and object (in contrast with the passive).
adjective	The surest way to identify adjectives is by the ways they can be used: ♣ before a noun, to make the noun's meaning more specific (i.e. to modify the noun), or ♣ after the verb be, as its complement. Adjectives are sometimes called 'describing words' because they pick out single characteristics such as size or colour.
adverb	An adverb gives more information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It can go either before or after the verb. An adverb tells you how, when, where and how often something happens.
ambiguity	Doubtfulness or uncertainty of meaning or intention: <i>to speak with ambiguity; an ambiguity of manner.</i> An unclear, indefinite, or equivocal word, expression, meaning, etc.: <i>a contract free of ambiguities; the ambiguities of modern poetry.</i>
antonym	Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites.
apostrophe	An apostrophe can be used to show that letters are missed out of a word. An apostrophe can show ownership or possession. This means that something belongs to someone or something.
bracket	Brackets (parentheses) are punctuation marks used within a sentence to include information that is not essential to the main point. Information within parentheses is usually supplementary; were it removed, the meaning of the sentence would remain unchanged.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 6	Vocabulary
bullet points	Bullet point is a typographical symbol or glyph used to introduce items in a list. The bullet symbol may take any of a variety of shapes, such as a middle dot symbol •, square, diamond, arrow →, bullet symbol ▣, etc., and typical word processor software offer a wide selection of shapes and colours.
capital letter	These are used at the beginning of a sentence. Capital letters are used for days of the week and months of the year. They are used for proper nouns, or names of things, people, places and titles.
cohesion	A text has cohesion if it is clear how the meanings of its parts fit together. Cohesive devices can help to do this. In the example, there are repeated references to the same thing (shown by the different style pairings), and the logical relations, such as time and cause, between different parts are clear.
colon	The colon is used to separate two independent clauses when the second explains or illustrates the first. In such usage, the colon functions in much the same way as the semicolon. ... When two or more sentences follow a colon, capitalize the first word following the colon.
comma	A comma can be used to separate things in a list. A comma can also be used to show a break in a sentence. A comma can separate different parts of a sentence and shows you where you should pause when you are reading.
command	A command is a sentence which gives an order or instruction.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 6	Vocabulary
compound sentence	Sentences that have two or more main clauses joined by conjunctions such as and, but or so.
conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunctions: co-ordinating conjunctions (e.g. and) link two words or phrases together as an equal pair and subordinating conjunctions (e.g. when) introduce a subordinate clause. They are sometimes referred to as joining words.
consonant	A sound which is produced when the speaker closes off or obstructs the flow of air through the vocal tract, usually using lips, tongue or teeth. Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants. Only the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowel sounds.
dash	A dash is a little horizontal line that floats in the middle of a line of text (not at the bottom: that's an underscore). It's longer than a hyphen and is commonly used to indicate a range or a pause. Dashes are used to separate groups of words, not to separate parts of words like a hyphen does.
determiner	A determiner specifies a noun as known or unknown, and it goes before any modifiers (e.g. adjectives or other nouns). Some examples of determiners are: ♣ articles (the, a or an) ♣ demonstratives (e.g. this, those) ♣ possessives (e.g. my, your) ♣ quantifiers (e.g. some, every).



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 6	Vocabulary
direct speech	This is when the writer writes the actual words a character says. It is shown by using speech marks or inverted commas. Always start a new paragraph whenever the speaker changes, only include the actual words the speaker says and put punctuation marks inside the inverted commas.
exclamation	An exclamatory sentence is one that is used to make an exclamation. The sentence is meant to portray a strong feeling, emotion or an opinion. Using an exclamation mark will also emphasize the emotion and tone of voice of your writing. Examples of exclamatory sentences can include: What big eyes she has! (this would be an example of using a noun/phrase, pronoun and verb) How wonderful that is! (This would be an example of using an adjective, pronoun/determiner and verb)
exclamation mark	This comes at the end of an exclamation. It shows that the sentence is about something urgent or surprising, or shows anger. This also comes at the end of a command.
fronted adverbials	A word or phrase that normally comes after the verb may be moved before the verb: when this happens, we say it has been 'fronted'. For example, a fronted adverbial is an adverbial which has been moved before the verb. When writing fronted phrases, we often follow them with a comma.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 6	Vocabulary
full stop	A full stop comes at the end of a sentence. It shows that a sentence is complete or finished.
hyphen	The hyphen - is a punctuation mark used to join words and to separate syllables of a single word. The use of hyphens is called hyphenation.
inverted commas	These show when people are actually speaking (« «).
letter	A character representing one or more of the sounds used in speech; any of the symbols of an alphabet.
modal verb	Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs (also called helping verbs) like <i>can, will, could, shall, must, would, might, and should</i> . After a modal verb, the root form of a verb is generally used. The word <i>to</i> should not appear after a modal verb. An exception is the phrase <i>ought to</i> , which is considered a modal verb.
noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things'; this is often true, but it doesn't help to distinguish nouns from other word classes.
noun phrase	A noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as its head, e.g. some foxes, foxes with bushy tails. A noun phrase is an adjective/two adjectives followed by a noun.
parenthesis	Parentheses are punctuation marks that are used to set off information within a text or paragraph. Outside the realm of emoticons, parentheses always come in pairs. They can enclose a single word, a phrase, or even an entire sentence.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 6	Vocabulary
passive	The sentence It was eaten by our dog is the passive of Our dog ate it. A passive is recognisable from: ♣ the past participle form eaten ♣ the normal object (it) turned into the subject ♣ the normal subject (our dog) turned into an optional preposition phrase with by as its head ♣ the verb be (was), or some other verb such as get. Contrast active. A verb is not 'passive' just because it has a passive meaning: it must be the passive version of an active verb.
past tense	The past tense is used to describe something that happened earlier.
plural	A plural noun normally has a suffix – s or –es and means 'more than one'.
possessive	A possessive can be: ♣ a noun followed by an apostrophe, with or without s ♣ a possessive pronoun. The relation expressed by a possessive goes well beyond ordinary ideas of 'possession'. A possessive may act as a determiner.
prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.
prepositions	A preposition links a following noun, pronoun or noun phrase to some other word in the sentence. Prepositions often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time. Words like before or since can act either as prepositions or as conjunctions.
present tense	The present tense is used to describe something that is happening now.
present perfect	Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 6	Vocabulary
progressive	Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting) The progressive tense shows an “ongoingness” of the action denoted by the verb.
pronoun	Pronouns are normally used like nouns, except that: ♣ they are grammatically more specialised ♣ it is harder to modify them In the examples, each sentence is written twice: once with nouns, and once with pronouns (underlined). Where the same thing is being talked about, the words are shown in bold.
punctuation	Punctuation includes any conventional features of writing other than spelling and general layout: the standard punctuation marks . , ; : ? ! - – () “ ” ‘ ’ , and also word-spaces, capital letters, apostrophes, paragraph breaks and bullet points. One important role of punctuation is to indicate sentence boundaries.
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relative pronoun	A relative pronoun is a word that introduces a dependent (or relative) clause and connects it to an independent clause. ... Relative pronouns, like conjunctions, are words that join clauses—in this case, a relative clause to its main clause. The type of relative pronoun used depends on what kind of noun is being described.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 6	Vocabulary
semi-colon	A semicolon is a punctuation mark that looks like this; when used correctly the semicolon can make writing clearer. The semicolon can help you join closely connected ideas in a sentence. It can also break up a list that contains longer phrases.
sentence	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other but not to any words outside the sentence. The form of a sentence's main clause shows whether it is being used as a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation. A sentence may consist of a single clause or it may contain several clauses held together by subordination or co-ordination.
singular	A word or form, denoting or referring to just one person or thing.
statement	A type of sentence that tells you something.
subordinate clause	A clause which is subordinate to some other part of the same sentence is a subordinate clause; for example, in The apple that I ate was sour, the clause that I ate is subordinate to apple (which it modifies). Subordinate clauses contrast with co-ordinate clauses as in It was sour but looked very tasty. (Contrast: main clause) However, clauses that are directly quoted as direct speech are not subordinate clauses.
suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Unlike root words, suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word.



Newcroft English Vocabulary Progression

Year 6	Vocabulary
synonym	Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings. Contrast antonym.
tense	In English, tense when the action took place in the sentence.
time adverbial	An adverbial is a word or phrase that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or clause. Adverbs of time tell us when an action happened, but also for how long, and how often.
verb	The surest way to identify verbs is by the ways they can be used: they can usually have a tense, either present or past (see also future). Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does; while this can be a way of recognising verbs, it doesn't distinguish verbs from nouns (which can also name actions).
vowel	A vowel is a speech sound which is produced without any closure or obstruction of the vocal tract. Vowels can form syllables by themselves, or they may combine with consonants. In the English writing system, the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowels
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